

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 15-17, with the following paragraph.

The object of the invention thus consists in providing a silica powder which is highly structured compared with the prior art, with a low BET surface area.

Replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 18-23, with the following paragraph.

The invention provides a pyrogenically produced silica powder, which is characterised in that it has

- a BET surface area of 30 to 90 m<sup>2</sup>/g,
- a DBP number of at least 80, expressed as  
g of dibutyl phthalate/100 g of silica and
- a tamped density of no more than 110 g/l.

Replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 24-26, with the following paragraph.

The BET surface area can preferably be between 35 and 75 m<sup>2</sup>/g, and particularly preferably between 35 and 55 m<sup>2</sup>/g. The BET surface area is determined in accordance with DIN 66131.

Replace the paragraph at page 3, lines 29-33, with the following paragraph.

A pyrogenically produced silica powder having a BET surface area of 35 to 55 m<sup>2</sup>/g, a DBP number of 100 to 130 g dibutyl phthalate / 100 g silica and a pH value, measured in a 4% aqueous dispersion, of 4.3 to 4.8 can be particularly preferred.

Replace the paragraph at page 8, line 9 to page 9, line 4, with the following paragraph.

Table 2 shows that the examples 2 to 5 according to the invention with increasing gamma and constant lambda lead to silica powders with approximately the same BET surface area but increasing structure (larger DBP number). At the same time, the tamped density of the powders, determined directly from the process, decreases as gamma increases. At gamma values of more than 1.8 it was found that the desired low surface area of the powder can no longer be achieved. Example 6 shows that, while it is true that the DBP number is  $> 110$  g/100 g with a gamma of 2.4, this is attributable to the clearly increased surface area.

Replace the paragraph at page 9, line 19 to page 10, line 5, with the following paragraph.

A refers to the distribution of the aggregate circumference of a powder not according to the invention with a BET surface area of approx.  $50 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ . B shows the distribution of the aggregate circumference from the powder according to the invention from Example 2. The clearly broader distribution of the aggregates of the powder according to the invention can be seen.

Delete the abstract.

Add the abstract appearing on the following page.